

APPEAL OF THE VIET NAM WORKERS' PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND DRVN GOVERNMENT

Dear fellow-countrymen and combatants throughout the country!

THE US imperialists' war of aggression against our country has been a very atrocious and large-scale colonial war. Our people's extremely valiant war of resistance has defeated all aggressive plans of the enemy and won one success after another, especially the very glorious one in early Spring of May. These facts drove the US and its puppets into a very critical situation and forced them to end unconditionally the bombing, shelling and all other acts of war against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

However, the US imperialists remain very stubborn and belligerent. They have been speeding up their "Vietnamization" of the war and the very brutal "pacification" program which in fact aim at prolonging their aggressive war in the southern part of our country. They have been intensifying the "special war" in Laos and have not ceased encroaching upon the liberated zone of the Lao people. They sent their troops into Cambodia, cynically trampling upon the independence, peace and neutrality of this kingdom. Betraying the interests of the American people and his own promise, when taking office, Nixon has been obstinately prolonging and expanding the criminal war against the Vietnamese people and the other peoples of Indochina.

With regard to the northern part of our country, since early May 1970, the US imperialists have been carrying out a series of very serious acts of war. Recently, they stepped up their aerial reconnaissance, bombing, strafing and

commando activities, committing new crimes against mass densely populated areas, including some localities near Hanoi.

In order to conceal such crimes, the Nixon administration has launched a drive of lying propaganda, making black white, in an attempt to deceive public opinion. While paying lip service to "peace" they have actually been pushing up war. They are bent on stalling all progress of the Paris Conference and have not shown any good will.

They have even brazenly fabricated the story of "understanding" to justify their reconnaissance flights and the bombings and shellings. They have shamelessly spoken of "humanity" while more than one million American aggressor and puppet troops have been dragging our Fatherland through fire and sword, massacring our fellow-countrymen, herding tens of thousands of our southern people into "strategic hamlets" which are actually concentration camps, confining patriots in "tiger cages," spraying toxic chemicals and dumping millions of tons of bombs and shells on our country!

The US aggressors are still nurturing the illusion of preventing the North's support to the resistance of the South. The Vietnamese nation is one. No force can stop the North Vietnamese from showing their profound sentiments and discharging their sacred duty toward their Southern kindred!

The White House and Pentagon bosses have even blusteringly threatened with war and are plotting new military adventures against the

DRVN. The Vietnamese people are perfectly aware that such frenzied deeds do not in the least spell out their strength. On the contrary, they only throw a stronger light on their dismal failure in their "Vietnamization" in South Viet Nam and their piling difficulties in Indochina, in the United States itself and in the world. The US imperialists have deployed their forces at a very high level in their limited war of aggression in South Viet Nam and their war of destruction against the North, but they have met with shameful setbacks. Nixon and company must never forget that the staunch and indomitable Vietnamese people who are fighting for a just cause, decidedly fear no threat of violence.

Dear fellow-countrymen and combatants!

Our people ardently cherish peace but genuine peace can be obtained only if real independence and freedom are achieved. The sensible way to settle the Viet Nam issue has been shown by the ten-point overall solution and the eight supplementary points of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam. However, the US imperialists are bent on continuing their war of aggression against our country, infringing upon our sovereignty in disregard of the elementary principles of international law and challenging our people and the whole progressive mankind. Once again we emphatically declare:

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ORDER OF THE VIET NAM PEOPLE'S ARMY HIGH COMMAND

IN response to the appeal of the Party Central Committee and the Government, the High Command of the Viet Nam People's Army orders the officers and men of the infantry units, all services and branches of the armed forces, the military communication and transport units, the Young Volunteers units, the regional armed forces, the militia and self-defence forces, the People's Security Armed Forces, and the workers and employees of national defence establishments:

1 - To see through the stubborn nature and the arrogant and reckless action of the US imperialists who are plotting to attack the North in an attempt to stave off their defeat in South Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia, to be imbued with the sense of their sacred duty to defend the Fatherland and the important significance of frustrating all the new manoeuvres of the enemy against the North, seize every opportunity to go out to the enemy, co-ordinate with other battlefields to inflict still heavier setbacks on them.

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Vinh Boi (Hoiphong) militiamen ready for counterblast.

"US PROGRAMME FOR PEACE" - A DISGUISE FOR CONTINUED AND ESCALATED AGGRESSION

(Warsaw Treaty States' Statement)

THE Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states in its recent session in Berlin issued on Dec. 2 a strong statement against the fresh US war acts against the DRVN. It has undertaken massive attacks on the territory of the DRVN.

"In the recent period the United States of America has mounted new acts of aggression against the DRVN. It has undertaken massive attacks on the territory of the DRVN.

"Such insolent deeds of the American imperialism have triggered off an outburst of indignation and anger throughout the world. The USA not only demonstrated once again that it was not willing to abide by the general, established norms in the relations between sovereign states, and even broke its own commitments. Crucially, the American government violated its pledge to unconditionally cease all the bombings and bombardments of the territory of the DRVN, which cessation made possible the opening of the full-scale talks in Paris for a solution of the Viet Nam problem. The so-called programme for a peaceful settlement in Viet Nam recently advanced by US President Nixon in reality turned out to be but a disguise for continued and escalated aggression.

"The continuation of the predatory war in South Viet Nam, the extension of armed intervention in Laos, the disregard for the neutrality of Cambodia and aggression against her, as well as the new barbaric raids on the DRVN, are all links in a chain and parts of a policy designed to suppress the national liberation movement, to exercise brutal imperialist dictatorship, and to impose by armed force imperialist terms upon the peoples.

"After pointing out that the US was fanning up tension in the Far East, too, the statement went on:

"Nixon Talks Peace, But Intensifies War"

Says Stockholm World Conference on Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia

THE Stockholm World Conference on Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia which ended on Nov. 30 unanimously adopted a declaration on Indochina.

"The World Conference," the declaration said, "was gravely concerned about the aggravation of the situation in Indochina following deliberate US air attacks against densely populated areas of the DRVN.

"These extremely serious acts of war were a blatant violation of the sovereignty and security of the DRVN and part of the US government's plan to intensify and extend the war of aggression in Indochina. They constituted an arrogant challenge to world public opinion.

"Added to other crimes committed in different parts of the Indochinese peninsula, they exposed the duplicity of the so-called peace proposals of the President of the

"The attempts of the American imperialists to break the will of the Vietnamese people, to intimidate them and bring them to their knees, have failed. US policy has experienced one of its greatest setbacks. The higher the US escalates its intervention, the more decisive will be the resistance of the heroic Vietnamese people, whom the socialist fraternal countries and all freedom-loving forces of the world have been giving warm support."

"The participants in the session," the statement emphasized, "severely condemned the aggressive actions of the US. They reaffirmed their solidarity with the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia engaged in the battle for their freedom and independence and for their inalienable right to chart their own road of development according to their national interests and wishes and without any interference from outside. The socialist countries, acting in the spirit of proletarian internationalism and defending the cause of peace and progress, will continue to give the peoples of Indochina all possible support in their resistance to armed imperialist intervention.

"They will continue to back the efforts of the Government of the DRVN, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the RSVN, and the patriotic forces in Laos and Cambodia to bring about a speedy political settlement in Indochina."

"The socialist countries firmly believe in the triumph of the just cause of the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia. They appeal to the governments, political and social organizations of all countries who have at heart peace and freedom of the people to step up their support for the fighting peoples of Indochina."

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USA, in particular its latest initiative in five points. Nixon talks peace but intensifies the war against the peoples of Indochina, who are fighting with unshakable determination and in a spirit of complete solidarity."

The declaration recalled the war crimes committed by US, satellite and puppet troops in South Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia, and went on to say:

"The International Conference on Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia expressed the feelings of all men and women who cherish peace and justice in the world, when it denounced and condemned the US war of aggression in Indochina and its continuous deterioration. The US government will have to bear full responsibility for the consequences which result from its grave acts of war carried out against the Indochinese peoples, and in particular those concerning

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250th ANNIVERSARY OF AN 18th CENTURY GREAT VIETNAMESE PHYSICIAN (1720-1791)

THE 250th birth anniversary of Le Huu Trac, alias Hai Thang Long Ong, was observed with brilliance on Dec. 11.

In Hanoi as well as in other provinces of North Viet Nam, physicians, cultural researchers and historians have carefully studied the works of that great medical man whose great quality has been held in high esteem. His tomb and the temple dedicated to his memory in the province of Hai Hung and Ha Tinh have been restored by the State.

Le Huu Trac was born on Dec. 11, 1720 into a family of mandarins and scholars in Hai Duong province. He devoted his life-time to the study and practice of medicine, and left a treasure of 86 books in 28 volumes. In the Y Tong Tam Lich, fruit of half-a-century of labour, he dealt with dentistry, pathology, medicinal plants and the Eastern method of the therapy.

A famous physician by his science and humanism, he was also a great Vietnamese thinker and writer of the 18th century.

The Vietnamese people hold him in great respect and worship him in the Thang Long Temple of Medicine in Hanoi, dedicated to the masters of Vietnamese medicine.

"An article about him will be carried in our forthcoming issue."

Hanoi Press Opinion

A NEW SUCCESS OF THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

THE history of the Oder-Neisse border dated back to some one thousand years when Poland came into being, and many a son of Poland had fought and laid down his life to restore it to his country.

That border was recognized by the German Democratic Republic right after her establishment in 1950, as a border of peace and friendship between her and Poland, and two sister socialist countries. This fully illustrated the splendid nature of the socialist state of the GDR.

In the last twenty years, however, various West German governments, in their revanchist, expansionist policy, have plotted the revision of the various post-war European borders among them the Oder-Neisse.

Today, the world balance has changed in favour of revolution, and against imperialism. The successful wars of resistance waged by the peoples of Viet Nam and the other peoples of Indochina against US aggression, for national salvation, have dealt heavy blows at the US imperialist policy of war and aggression, thus weakening the US-led imperialist camp. Now, in the impact of the growing might of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the unity of the Warsaw member countries, the all-sided development of the GDR, the struggle of the working class and the progressive people in West Germany, and the failure of West Germany, and its notorious new "Out-Politik,"

Therefore, it continues to be a permanent duty of the German people, the other European peoples, and the peace-loving people the world over, to expose the schemes of the West German authorities, including their new "Out-Politik."

When Dan (The People) Dec. 9, 1970

VIET NAM COURIER

SEPT. 2, 1945 - SEPT. 2, 1970

The D.R.V.N. is 25 Years Old

WITH the re-establishment of peace, Nam Hong, together with other localities in the newly liberated delta region, began the re-education campaign in February 1955 and set to land reform in April of the same year. 352 hectares of land belonging to 5 landlords were confiscated or forcibly purchased. Vuong Hoi A, a despotic landlord, made his escape to the South with the troops of aggression.

By March 1956, land reform had been completed. The land confiscated or forcibly purchased from the landlords and all the communal land came into the possession of the peasants, at the rate of 1,728 sq. metres per capita. 26 buffaloes and oxen, 135 houses and hundreds of farm implements were given to the poorest families. All debts were cancelled. The peasants' age-old dream came true.

II - THE PASSAGE TO COLLECTIVE EXPLOITATION

WHEN the country embarked on the 3-year plan for economic transformation and development (1958-1960), Nam Hong began taking the path of agricultural co-operativization. The first co-op grouping 12 peasant households with the highest class consciousness was set up at Ve hamlet in Spring 1958. It was also the first experimental co-op of Dong Anh district. By August 1959, six more co-ops had been established in various hamlets. By the end of 1960, agricultural co-operativization had been in the main completed at a low level. From 1960, the co-ops moved to a higher level.

By mid-1965, with the merging of small-scale co-ops, Nam Hong had 4 major co-ops: the hamlets of Tang My, Ve, Die and Doai, totalling 943 peasant households (only 3 remained outside) with 4,729 members. These 4 co-ops organized 38 production brigades with a labour force comprising 1,777 people (two-thirds being women). Land under cultivation covered 558 ha, including 1,179 sq. metres per co-op member and 3,145 sq. metres per hand. The hauling power was supplied by 307 buffaloes and oxen. When necessary, tractors would be hired at the tractor station. Other structures included 3 breeding farms, 5 storage depots and drying-ryds, and 5 brick kilns. Apart from 35 foot-worked rice threshers, 7 winnowing boxes and 12 co-axial water wheels, 445 Winter-Spring cultivation, the financial situation

40,336 cubic metres of earth work in 1963 and 46,023 cubic metres in 1964. By mid-1965, a relatively comprehensive hydraulic network had taken shape, providing water for the total area under crops (80% of the irrigation dose effort).

Village elders call it a miracle because, they say, in a thousand years, they had never seen water from a distant river flow up the ricefields. Formerly, when the rains failed, the only thing one could do was to pray to Heaven. The story is not far remote. In 1955, village elders still raised money and planned a procession to Soc Son pagoda dozens of miles away to placate the goddess of rain. The local administration and mass organizations interceded in time against this attempt, and ever since the masses have been mobilized to develop hydraulics, or to "replace Heaven in making rains" as goes their slogan.

The water problem solved, production had been progressing remarkably. Rice is now grown two crops a year instead of one formerly. In 1955, only 35 hectares were put under summer rice, and this was a game of chance. In the 1964-1965 Winter-Spring cultivation, the figure soared to 190. The average annual rice yield was 3.6 tons per hectare in 1964, 4.5 tons in 1965, and 4.8 tons in 1966 (5 tons over 36% of the acreage). There was also a marked increase in the rate of crop rotation: 1.5 in 1961, 1.8 in 1962, 1.9 in 1963 and 2.0 in 1964.

Water is very helpful to duck raising: in 1961 the whole village had 7,000 ducks; in the first 6 months of 1965 alone, the figure nearly trebled, or 20,000. In 1970, it was put at nearly 30,000. Since 1965, fish-breeding has been on the upgrade. Every year, an average catch of 250 tons of fish has been obtained from 7 ha of fish farm. The area doubled in 1970.

HYDRAULIC PROBLEMS

THE Nam Hong electric pumping station is connected with ditches and canals which run in straight lines like rolls of silk spreading out over the immense fields. The triplicate system of canals, built by Nam Hong was built with State assistance early in 1962 and completed in February 1964. It brings water from the Red River to 14,000 ha of ricefields. Three big canals and a major water reservoir ensure Nam Hong while small ditches cut through its length and breadth like a checker board.

The village has put in a large amount of manpower to develop hydraulics. In 1963 alone, 21,750 man-days were spent on the Ap Bac Nam Hong irrigation system to tackle 17,435 cubic metres of earth work. The achievements in the development of hydraulics at the village were much bigger:

than 120 tons (chiefly autergines, calabashes, pumpkins and cucumbers). In 1969, the co-op began a trial of raising one more crop in the Summer-Autumn season, while the Mac Tuyen replaced the old Autumn rice strain on 50% of the total acreage with the achievement of an exceptionally high yield in the main Autumn crop (in 1965 rice yield was up by 0.9 ton per hectare compared with the previous year). New techniques were applied in the selection and treatment of seeds and in transplanting. Better farm implements also were made but were still far from satisfactory. Improved weeding and improved carts were put to use. By the end of 1965, electricity was available, marking a turning point for the next year. That year, visible progress was made in the management, compared with the initial stage. The orientation of production was clear, and a steady and yearly production programme were worked out. Labour organization and division of work being relatively stable, the co-ops began applying the "triple contract" system. Harvesting, input, output, accurate and distribution of income was made equitable according to socialist principles.

Fruit trees are of high economic value and their prospects are encouraging. From 1963, a campaign was launched for planting trees along village lanes and irrigation canals for timber and coolness. In 1966, the co-ops began building their orchards to be put under the charge of the old folks. I have visited one built at Tang My in 1968. On an area covering more than one hectare have been grown jack trees, longane trees, orange trees, white santalwood, and fir trees. Nearly 100 jack trees in neat rows are now over 2 metres high. 100 of the 300 longane trees have born fruit. Banana trees and vegetables have been alternating with other fruit trees. In Winter-Spring 1969-1970, the income from orchards ran to more than 100,000 dong. Thus, one tree tender earns 4 dong a day while the general daily pay at the co-op is only 0.6 dong.

Our old men disclose that the number of trees on private plots of land in the whole village is also very large: 28,000 fruit trees, of them 14,000 were yield fruit, 18,300 melons and 44,200 bamboo trees.

The development of production has been possible thanks to the combined application of related technical measures and good methods of management.

"Since February 1963," my guide told me, "we have carried out the campaign for improved techniques and management of the co-op. Towards the end of 1965, the outlook was bright."

A NEW ORIENTATION OF PRODUCTION

THE guide told us that Nam Hong was now one of Hanoi's main caterers. Its principal products are rice, pork and vegetables. Since 1965, its annual rice output has reached the region of 1,500 tons. The peak year was 1967, with 1,950 tons, as against only 965 tons before the revolution. Increasing as a result of the development of pig-raising. We also made the most of silt from ponds. The use of 250 tons of fertilizer was limited. In 1965, 11 tons of fertilizers (in terms of stable manure) were fed to crops. The only fertilizer for family consumption, and the State could purchase not more

"As to the problem of seeds, from 1965 the short-term Nam Ninh rice strain was tried, and it proved to raise one more crop in the Summer-Autumn season, while the Mac Tuyen replaced the old Autumn rice strain on 50% of the total acreage with the achievement of an exceptionally high yield in the main Autumn crop (in 1965 rice yield was up by 0.9 ton per hectare compared with the previous year). New techniques were applied in the selection and treatment of seeds and in transplanting. Better farm implements also were made but were still far from satisfactory. Improved weeding and improved carts were put to use. By the end of 1965, electricity was available, marking a turning point for the next year. That year, visible progress was made in the management, compared with the initial stage. The orientation of production was clear, and a steady and yearly production programme were worked out. Labour organization and division of work being relatively stable, the co-ops began applying the "triple contract" system. Harvesting, input, output, accurate and distribution of income was made equitable according to socialist principles.

FACE TO US AGGRESSION

AFTER a pause, the guide continued, "In this trend, we would have made faster progress had it not been for the difficulties and losses occasioned by war. The biggest of difficulties still the shortage of water: the electric transformer in the district was destroyed, bringing to a standstill the pumping station for some time, and even when it resumed operation, it could not function regularly. Next came the lack of manpower: young and physically strong farmers had to take part in combat, the remainder should see to both production and air defence jobs. The labour force was spread thin. A number of cadres with technical skill were given to the army. A third difficulty which was also strongly felt was in the fields of communications, transport and mail."

"However, manpower was not so scarce in comparison with the acreage, and thanks to rational organization, not only had we been able to surmount most of the difficulties, but also succeeded in

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* Production teams receive a not too scientific appraisal. With a set number of work-days and production cost, they must reach a fixed production target. A system of reward and penalties is applied in case production is above or below norm.

A DECADE OF SUCCESSFUL STRUGGLE (1960 - 1970)

Chronology

1960

January 17: Victorious insurrection in Ben Tre province: the puppet power was overthrown in many villages and replaced by self-managing people's committees; liberation armed forces were set up.

From then on, the movement rapidly spread to other provinces. The puppet power was profoundly shaken in the countryside. Great agitation in urban centres. All the year 1960 was marked by a succession of uprisings during which the people carried out political actions and armed struggle and liberated many areas.

November 11: Abortive coup against Diem staged by officers and soldiers of the Saigon army.

December 20: Founding of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, with a program: national union to overthrow the Saigon administration, lack of the Americans, democracy, peace and neutrality.

1961

In the first months:

Setting up of many associations and groupings affiliated to the NFL: Association of Peace, Independence and Reunification, composed of militarymen of the Diem army, Students and People's Liberation Association, the Democratic Party, the Radical Socialist Party, the Women's Liberation Union, the Tay Nguyen Autonomy Movement, the Liberation Workers' Association, the Liberation Peasants' Association, religious organizations of Buddhists, Catholics, Cao Dai, Hoa Hao, the Writers' and Artists' Union. The People's Liberation Armed Forces (PLAF) were established. Liberation provincial committees were set up, including that of Saigon Cholon.

May 11: Johnson-Diem communique: The "special war" would begin against the people's forces.

August 1: The NFL expounded its neutrality policy.

October: General Maxwell Taylor licked the war plan into shape. Throughout 1961, parallel with fierce actions waged within the country, the NFL began to establish relations with many international organizations.

Military Operations in 1961

With the perfecting of the Taylor-Staley "special war" plan, sweeps were stepped up in 1961 with 1,000 operations as against 700 in 1960. The US and Diem clique began to carry out heavy bombardments against some areas; particularly when the provinces of Chau Doc and Long Xuyen were flooded in October 1961, the inhabitants were hard hit by bombings. Establishment of first strategic hamlets.

Subsequent activities were carried out against North Viet Nam by Saigon especially trained commandos. All of them were captured.

The South Viet Nam people and the freshly established PLAF put up a political and armed fight; they harassed the enemy with small engagements, ambushes and onsets

against military posts. In the battles were killed only small-sized units.

1961: battle-count: over 30,000 enemy troops (including 30 Americans) put out of action.

1962

January: Establishment of the Revolutionary People's Party.

February 1: First broadcast of Liberation Radio.

February 8: US operational command set up in Saigon headed by General Harkins.

February 16: Opening of the First NFL National Congress: the 1960 program was endorsed and the assembly laid down a series of concrete policies. Appointment of the Central Committee headed by Nguyen Huu Tho.

April 5: South Vietnamese intellectuals thanked the 16 American intellectuals who had come out against Washington's bellicose policy.

April 16: Professor Nguyen Van Hieu, member of the NFL Central Committee, headed a delegation paying friendship visits to various countries beginning with Czechoslovakia followed by other socialist countries, and Indonesia.

July 25: Setting up of an NFL permanent delegation in Cuba.

October: Visit to North Viet Nam of an NFL delegation headed by Prof. Nguyen Van Hieu.

Military activities in 1962

After streamlining their military apparatus, the US-Diem clique launched big "mopping up" operations and tried to herd the population in thousands of "strategic hamlets":

- March: big operations in Eastern Nam Bo.
- April: Can Tho province.
- May: Phu Yen province (8 months running).
- June-July: around Saigon.
- August: in Western Nam Bo.
- September-December: D. Zone.
- October: Long An and Tay Ninh provinces.

All these campaigns were accompanied by bombardments and toxic chemical sprayings.

— End of 1962: American "advisors" numbered 11,000.

Combining armed and political actions, fighting in all terrain—hilly regions as well as urban centres—the South Viet Nam people and PLAF foiled all these operations.

1963 battle-count:

- Nearly 50,000 enemy troops (256 Americans) put out of action.
- 300 planes and helicopters destroyed or damaged.
- 370 military vehicles (14 tanks) wrecked.
- many thousands "strategic hamlets" dismantled.

1963

January 3: Ap Bac victory (see military operations).

March: Setting up of an NFL permanent delegation in Algeria.

April: May: Fierce Buddhist opposition to the Diem administration in Hue and Saigon. Diem troops savagely cracked down on the demonstrators.

June 11: Bonus Thich Quang Duc immolated himself by fire. Repression against Buddhists intensified, 700,000 people demonstrated in Saigon.

August: Hue students ransacked USIS office and seized the Radio station. More demonstrations erupted. Diem decreed a curfew.

September: NFL announced latest measures for puppet armymen. An NFL permanent delegation opened in Prague.

October: International TU Conference of Solidarity with South Vietnamese workers and people held in Hanoi.

November 1: On US orders, a military junta led by Duong Van Minh toppled Ngo Dinh Diem who was murdered together with his brother Ngo Dinh Nhu.

Many mass demonstrations broke out in Saigon and others South Viet Nam urban centres.

Military activities in 1963

On January 3, at Ap Bac, PLAF men inflicted on the Saigon forces a heavy setback, substantiating that the two trump-cards of the "special war"—helicopters and amphibious tanks—were vulnerable.

1964 - Early 1965

January: Second National Congress of NFL which broadened its ranks.

In Saigon, Nguyen Khanh toppled Duong Van Minh; instead of a military junta the US tried a military-civilian tandem.

April: Setting up of an NFL permanent delegation in Berlin (GDR).

May: Saigon administration stepped up repression against workers and urban tolling people.

August 5: US planes bombard many localities of North Viet Nam.

August 16: New putsch in Saigon in which Nguyen Khanh discarded the civilian Nguyen Ton Huan. Many mass demonstrations in Saigon against Nguyen Khanh. Minh-Khanh-Khiem military triumvirate set up by the US.

September 13: Failure of a new coup in Saigon.

Sept. 20-21: General strike involving 200,000 workers.

October: An NFL permanent delegation installed in Peking.

November: International Conference of Solidarity with the

Vietnamese people against US Imperialist Aggression held in Hanoi.

November 4: Overthrown, Nguyen Khanh was replaced by a civilian, Tran Van Huong.

December: NFL permanent delegation set up in Indonesia.

1965

January: Anti-war students demonstrated in Saigon.

January 21: Putsch in Saigon against Tran Van Huong.

February: Indo-Chinese Peoples' Conference meeting in Phnom Penh issued a joint program of struggle against US imperialism.

February 7: Beginning of US air raids against the DRVN: US warplanes struck at many localities.

February 20: New coup: Nguyen Cao Ky and Nguyen Khanh Thi overthrew Nguyen Khanh. New students' demonstrations.

March 6: Abortive coup in Saigon.

March 8: US marines landed in South Viet Nam.

April: NFL 5-point statement affirmed determination of people and PLAF to fight US aggression, liberate South Viet Nam and protect the North.

Johnson camouflaged his war efforts with a peace campaign (Baltimore speech).

May: New putsch failed in Saigon.

PLAF victory at Ba Gia: the disintegrating puppet army was relieved by the US troops on the battlefield. A new stage began with the "limited war" strategy.

Military Operations in 1964 and Early 1965

The sweeps conducted by the Saigon army in 1964 and early 1965 met with stiffer and stiffer resistance from the PLAF: heavily guarded posts and military sectors were overrun one after the other. The most important military operations were as follows:

- January: Counter-raid at Thanh Phu (Ben Tre province).
- February: Counter-raid at Hau My (Plain of Reeds) and Binh Trung (My Tho). Attack on enemy posts at Long Thuan (Tay Ninh province).
- March: Counter-raid at My Phuoc (My Tho province).
- April: Onset on Vinh Thuan military sector (Ca Mau).
- May: Counter-raid at Mang Xinh (Quang Ngai).
- June: Counter-raid at Bang Lang (Plain of Reeds).
- July: Counter-raid at Vuon Thom (Long An).

Attack on commando training centres at Plei Krong (Kon Tum) and Nam Dong (Thua Thien).

Storming of Vinh Treo post (Can Tho) and the military sector of Cai Be (My Tho) and Go Quao (Kien Gio).

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APPEAL OF THE VIET NAM WORKERS' PARTY

(Continued from page 1)

The Democratic Republic of Viet Nam is an independent and sovereign state, a member of the socialist camp. The territory, air space and territorial waters of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam are inviolable. The US imperialists must definitively renounce all acts of war against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. Our people are resolved to make out well-deserved punishing blows to every reckless oversteering of theirs upon our sacred national rights.

More than ever before, faced with the new scheme of the US imperialists, our entire Party, people and army must further close their ranks and enhance their identity of mind, endeavour to carry out President Ho Chi Minh's sacred Testament, persist in, and step up, the resistance struggle, be determined to fight and to win and fight till all the US troops have been forced to withdraw and the puppet army and administration have been toppled, in order to liberate the South and protect the North and ultimately achieve the peaceful reunification of the country. Our people are resolved to fight side by side with the brother peoples of Laos and Cambodia until the US imperialists are driven out of the Indochinese peninsula.

Let the northern people and combatants, old and young, men and women, workers and co-op farmers, socialist intellectuals and all other labouring people, strengthen further their unity, give full scope to their patriotism and revolutionary heroism, heighten their vigilance, raise their combat-readiness and determination to wipe out the enemy, frustrate every war scheme of the US imperialists, zealously emulate one another in boosting production and practising thriftiness, fulfilling their labour duty on the fields, in factories and construction sites, raising their labour productivity, making greater endeavours in socialist construction, in order to

build the North into a solid and strong base, and fulfil the obligation of the great war toward the great front.

Let the people and combatants in the Fourth Military Zone carry forward their tradition of undaunted struggle, accomplish with distinction every task assigned by the Party and the Government and live to their role as the front-line of the socialist North.

Let the people and combatants in the heroic South, under the leadership of the National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, from the jungle and mountain regions to the delta, from the countryside to the towns, dash forward in the flush of victory, make the most of the invincible strength of the people's war, attack and rise up continually in order to knock out many more military forces of the US and its puppets, baffle their "pacification" plan, and completely thwart the "Vietnamization" program of the US imperialists.

Let all members of the Viet Nam Workers' Party fulfil to the utmost their role as the vanguard in the fighting, production and other work, so as to be worthy of the trust the mass place in them, worthy being the worthy and self-servant of the people, as Uncle Ho has taught them to be.

Let all members of the Ho Chi Minh Labour Youth Union fully accomplish their role as the shock force in all tasks, bring together all sections of the young people, be ready to join the armed forces, and to go anywhere they are needed by the Fatherland, stand ready to fight and to fulfill their production task with high efficiency.

Let all overseas Vietnamese uphold the nation's tradition of patriotism and unflinching struggle by turning their hearts and minds to the homeland, contributing their best to the glorious cause of resistance against US aggression, for national salvation.

Let the people and combatants in the whole country march forward valiantly!

Hanoi, December 10, 1970.

(Continued from page 3)

boosting production. First of all, good air defence work was done. Even when enemy aircraft were flying overhead, the villagers went on with the farming. Only when it had been ascertained that the enemy was to strike the locality did they take to manholes available everywhere, right in houses, along the paths and in the rice fields, except for militiamen on combat duty, and members of observation, liaison, engineering and first-aid teams at work.

"To aid production, in 1966 and 1967 we purchased two 15-kw electric generators and six 4.8-hp electric motors to work 4 mechanical pumps, 3 rice-husking machines, 1 grinding machine and 1 machine for the processing of animal fodder, as well as 16 2.8-hp electric motors for 16 rice threshers. Also newly acquired were 364 improved weeders (relying-out of fields permitting use), 23 insecticide sprayers (5 tons of insect-killers were used this year), 7 rubber-wooded (420 and 452 improved carts (owned by both co-ops and families of co-op members). A workshop was built in 1966 for the repair and making of farm implements. It employed 20 workers (men, women and children) and was used for the delimiting of production areas and the rational use of the land so as to develop animal husbandry and proportion out the various crops in the most advantageous fashion."

"At the museum you can still see the worn-out rudimentary wooden plough and

the jagged knife which was used before Revolution.

"In the field of management, during the war years we paid great attention to strengthening the Party leadership at various economic management offices, especially with regard to the production brigade commands; we concentrated our efforts on solving the difficulties in labour management; we attached great importance to the mastery of co-op members and instilled into them the sense of responsibility; timely rewards and censure penalties were meted out on the basis of the overfulfillment or non-fulfillment of the "triplicate contract." Government policies on priority treatment of goods distribution concerning families of workers, men wounded and war martyrs were properly carried out. Drivers were launched for the running of experimental plots and for the carrying out of intensive farming, to achieve high yields and the targets set for agriculture: 5 tons of paddy, 1 ton-year and 2 pigs for one hectare of cultivated land. We also saw to the delimiting of production areas and the rational use of the land so as to develop animal husbandry and proportion out the various crops in the most advantageous fashion."

"For independence, freedom and national reunification, For socialism, For our noble internationalist duty, Let all our armed forces courageously advance!

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The 3,371st US Plane Downed in DRVN

ON December 6, the Quang Binh people's armed forces shot down an American B-57D while it was violating the air space of the province, bringing the total of US aircraft downed since August 5, 1964 to 3,371.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity to express our sincere gratitude to the fraternal socialist countries and our brothers and friends in all continents for their all-out sympathy and effective assistance to our people's resistance to US aggression and to our socialist construction. We appeal to the other countries in the socialist camp, the world people and the progressive people in the United States to strongly condemn, and stay the criminal hands of, the US imperialists and compel them to stop all war acts against the DRVN, to give up "Vietnamization" the war, withdraw completely and unconditionally US troops from South Viet Nam, and leave the South Vietnamese people to settle their own affairs.

However obstinate and bellicose US imperialism may be, it will certainly be completely defeated by our armed forces and people.

Whatever difficulties and hardships may lie ahead, our people's resistance against US aggression, for national salvation will be crowned with complete success.

For independence, freedom and socialism, For our glorious internationalist duty.

Let the people and combatants in the whole country march forward valiantly!

Hanoi, December 10, 1970.

A Short History...

The secretary of the village Party Committee posted me while showing me round the village's estate. This year's autumn rice crop was quite good; the new rice strain developed low stems but heavy ears of grain. Pointing to a rice plot by the roadside, he said, "Without bombings, production increases again. There is every possibility that autumn rice yield this year may be as high as the best crops in the previous years. Output was dropped to some extent because of the war, yet we have succeeded in getting the usual rice supply; some where around 20 kg of paddy per capita per month. Since the emergence of the co-ops, our peasants have never had to worry about famine. Even in the hardest years, our village kept supplying hundreds of tons of paddy in terms of tax payment and deliveries to the State (1967: 344 tons and 1969: 231 tons)."

We approached an area dotted with ponds in the middle of the ricefields, and covering some 3.5 ha. It was told that plan was in hand for the building of a small lake where fish will be grown and the rational use of the land so as to develop animal husbandry and proportion out the various crops in the most advantageous fashion."

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(To be continued)

(Excerpts from a reportage by Bun Thoong, a Lao journalist)

(Concluded)

Fretting and fuming, the vice-minister heaved a sigh. "A state in a state!" No, in the eyes of our Lao people, this is a State treading on another state's neck.

The Vientianese called USAID by its true name:

To be frank, this is rather an unfair remark. In fact, what kind of work can they do as everything is seen to by the US Embassy? The latter runs a dual service to expedite all affairs for the ministries of the Vientian

ican envoy however seemed to be very awkward in handling the pack of fifty-two cards, and lost most of the time. Each time he lost he raised the ante. So he was about some tens of thousand "kip" — twice o

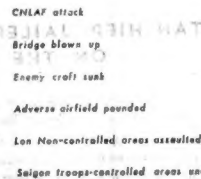
Khang Khay after US bombing

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alism.

The Lon Nol army also suffered other setbacks in Takso, Kandal, Kompong Chhnas and Battambang provinces.

(Continued from page 4)

(To be continued)



AT QUI NHON: 40,000-STRONG ANTI-US DEMONSTRATION

ON the night of December 7 and throughout the following day, about 40,000 people at Qui Nhon town demonstrated against the GIs shooting dead little Nguyen Van Minh, 12, of the Ho De Buddhist school, foreign agencies reported. The corpse of the victim was carried in state through Qui Nhon streets to the chanting of the "US, go home" slogan.

Puppet policemen's tear-grenades and bludgeons injured some schoolboys but were unable to check the mounting anger of the townspeople who staged an uninterrupted demonstration during which they ransacked a shop patronized by GIs, burnt a jeep, threw stones at American servicemen and US bases. In some localities, American civil servants had to climb on top of their houses and call for choppers to evacuate them. A curfew was ordered, and pupils at Qui Nhon went on a school strike while all the GIs were confined to their barracks.

Anti-US feeling recently has run high in all South Viet Nam towns and cities and found expression in many actions like the early June exhibitions by Saigon and Hue students of tear-grenade splinters and bombarded shoes "made in USA" with such captions as "These US-made shoes are trampling on our soil." Far from appearing for the first time in Qui Nhon, the "US, go home" slogan has been seen in a great

number of demonstrations in South Viet Nam towns together with others like: "B.S., poverty, injustice, pandering, prostitution, are products of American civilization in Viet Nam," "Vietnamization is war prolongation," "End the nasty war now!", "Allied troops, go home!", "Long live VN's self-determination right."

The US war of aggression, with "Vietnamization," has worsened the plight of South Vietnamese. The GIs' overbearing behavior, their outrages against women, the fatal car accidents caused by them, have fanned up the indignation of South Vietnamese. Recently, the "Popular Front for Peace," the "Movement for Women's Right to Live," the "Self-Determination Movement," the "Movement of Mobilization for the Setting Up of a Progressive National Forum" have made their appearance, warmly welcomed by all strata of the townspeople. It is therefore easy to explain the size of the popular outburst in Qui Nhon town on the occasion of a child's murder.

So long as Nixon continues to prolong the Viet Nam war, the Thieu-Ky-Khieu junta to be at US beck and call and to massacre their fellow-countrymen, the US expeditionary forces to operate in South Viet Nam and the US and goings to commit crimes there, widespread social trepidation in that part of our country will not abate.



TAN HIEP JAILERS USE CHEMICALS ON THE DETAINEES

The two women with bandages on their arms and feet are prisoners at Tan Hiep and victims of savage atrocities on Nov. 29.

According to AP of Dec. 2, on the above-mentioned day, the jail's warders resorted to tear-grenades, chemical solutions and acid against the inmates who were rising up against the hard regime there. These fired, among the wounded women, were most seriously burnt.

MILITARY ACTIVITIES

PLAF STRIKE HARD IN THE MEKONG DELTA AND INFLICT SEVERE PUNISHMENT ON PAK JUNG HI MERCENARIES AT PHU YEN

In Mekong Delta:

ON December 4, PLAF of Rach Gia province mounted three actions: on the CP of a US riverine task force on Xeo Ro canal, putting out of action all American technicians and GIs; on an operational base of puppet troops near Xeo Ro canal, destroying a CP of "bae an" troops; 3 companies of policemen, spies and commandos wiped out; and on Saigon troops engaged in a sweep: 3 vessels sunk; 4 others burnt; a battalion of Regiment 31, puppet Division 21, heavily depleted, and a number of combat launches damaged.

In Can Tho province, on December 3, PLAF men hammered at Las Ba post of the enemy defence line on Cai Son river and completely wiped out "bae an" Company 404.

In Ca Mau province, on the night of November 20, the enemy had 4 war vessels sunk or burnt and took 100 casualties.

In Ben Tre province, from the night of Nov. 21 to 24, the guerrillas and regional troops stormed the CP of puppet Regiment 10 at Ben Tranh market and the troops executing a "pacification" team: 100 enemy casualties.

In Soc Trang province: the PLAF fought two battles in Phuoc Long district, and knocked out two "bae an" companies, sank 3 combat launches and battered another unit.

Central Trung Bo:

In Phu Yen province, on the night of Dec. 1, in retaliation on the South Korean troops for their mass murder of 150 locals, the PLAF put out of action over 100 of them.

In Binh Tuy province, on Nov. 28 and 29, the CP of Ham Tan military sector was overrun: 1 "bae an" company was written off the muster roll, and another company coming to the rescue of the beleaguered garrison was ambushed with heavy losses.

Western High Plateaux:

In Tayen Duc province, on the night of Nov. 28, PLAF men flattened Nam Son post, Duc Trong district, and bombarded Cam Ly airfield, an enemy gun emplacement at Tan Lac and a puppet unit at Van Thanh hamlet.

In Gia Lai province, on Nov. 21 in an ambush on the section of Road No. 10 from An Kien to Pleiku, PLAF men wiped out a convoy of 42 adverse military vehicles.

Nixon Talks...

(Continued from page 2)

The Declaration expressed support for the March 6, 1970 five-point political solution of the 1st Patriotic Front and the five-points of the Declaration by the Cambodian 1970 of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, of March 21, 1970, and added: "The conference underlined the fact that during the past months the Nixon Government had on the one hand extended and stepped up its war of aggression against the Indochinese peoples and, on the other hand, multiplied its demagogical, self-destructive peace proposals in order to pacify American and world

public opinion. This duplicity — an undeniable proof of weakness — succeeded at the beginning to a certain degree in creating illusions and sowing confusion, but it will certainly be unmasked and finally can only lead to a still greater isolation of the US aggressors and to still greater difficulties for them.

"The Conference launched a vigorous appeal to world public opinion to stand broad and powerful mass actions in all countries to condemn the double-dealing of the US government and force it to put an immediate end to this war of aggression in Indochina."